BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress.

Daily paper, 1 month ..... $ 3 00
" 3 months 8 00
" 6 months 15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 3 00
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There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864 NO. 160.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC ARTICLES FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the district Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North

Tennessee, Sept. 9.—The "Herald" of the 7th contains a telegraph from Alvan Gillem, from Bull's Gap, stating that he on priced Jack Morgan on the 4th, killed him and defeated his force, capturing 75 prisoners and one piece of artillery. There is no confirmation of the retreat of Early up the Valley.

The Republicans have carried Vermont by increased majorities, also Wilmington, Delaware.

Seward made a great electioneering speech at Auburn N. Y., on Saturday night, announcing that there would be no draft, there being a plenty of volunteers. He rebuked the radical abolitionists and denounced the Peace Democrats, and said slavery was not to be interfered with after the war.

It is reported Fremont will withdraw in ten days, and Wade of Ohio, will take the stump for Lincoln.

Telegrams from Washington say that enlistments in the Federal army for the last ten days average 3,000 per day. It is said that an anti-republican ticket is formed in the West, viz: for President Chase, and Vice President Frank Blair, Jr.

Rousseau telegraphs that Wheeler had crossed Duck river and joined Roddy, both retreating to Florence.

A large force of rebels are in Missouri.

The English Press justifies the seizure of the *Georgia*.

Mosby captured an ambulance train of 36 wagons near Harper's Ferry.

There was heavy cannonading around the City on Sunday night in honor of the fall of Atlanta. Gold 241¾.

From Georgia

Macon, Sept. 9th.—In their retreat from Jonesboro the enemy burned every crossties and broke every rail for 15 miles on the Macon and Western railroad. Our pickets extend six miles beyond Jonesboro with no enemy in sight except scattering parties.

A Captain and five privates were captured yesterday. They were very insolent and stated that having virtually suppressed the rebellion in Georgia, Sherman's army would now help Grant take Richmond and wind the war up. They also stated that 30,000 of his men would be mustered out this month; that the terms of many of them had expired before the fall of Atlanta, but they were enjured to remain until after that event.

The enemy are closely massed around Atlanta. There is not the slightest prospect of an advance soon.

Our army is again in splendid spirits.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Sept. 11th—In an official dispatch from headquarters, Wheeler reported as follows: We destroyed the bridges on the Nashville railroad, then worked down on the Alabama and Tennessee railroad and destroyed 50 miles of the Tennessee railroad, also several trains and much property. In every fight with the enemy thus far we have been successful, capturing a large number of the enemy. Our loss is about 100 killed and wounded. No prisoners captured in action from us.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, Sept. 11.—The new Constitution for Maryland was adopted on the 6th by Convention—yeas 63, nays 25. Dent, who voted in the negative, said the Constitution is an instrument of wrong and oppression unparalelled in history. The American Constitutional Convention adjourned, subject to a call of the President.

Beast Butler has written a lengthy letter in reply to Judge Ould's recent proposal for the exchange of prisoners. He says that if the Confederate authorities are willing to exchange colored soldiers and prisoners claimed as slaves in the Confederate States, the principal difficulty in effecting an exchange will be removed.

The N. Y. "Herald" asserts that the Chicago Convention tacitly agreed upon no plan for the reconstruction of the Union, and contemplates the organization of five separate Confederacies, each independent of the other, and in the management of local affairs bound together by alliances offensive and defensive. They are to consist of the South Atlantic States, the Trans Mississippi States, Northwest and Middle States, and the New England States.

A similar plan was proposed by Vallandigham in Congress in February, 1861.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, Sept. 10.—This morning, about 2 o'clock, the enemy massed eleven regiments in front of Gen. Finegan and General Harris' skirmish lines, driving in two of our lines, and capturing some 30 prisoners. Gen. Finegan and Harris quickly rallied their men retaking the inner line and capturing 60 prisoners including one commissioned officer. Our skirmish line was re-established at a distance at some points of 200 yards, at others not more than fifty yards in rear of the former line. Yesterday sharpshooting began on this line. Heretofore a sort of truce has here existed. The prisoners captured belong to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps.

Nothing of interest at this hour.

Destructive Fire in Manchester.

Richmond, Sept. 10.—A very destructive fire occurred in Manchester last night. It originated in Gilmour's Tobacco Factory, which, together with its contents, embracing a large stock of tobacco, was entirely destroyed.—Gary's Factory and several dwellings were also destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss will exceed a million and a half dollars.

From Mobile.

Mobile, Sept. 9.—Gen. Taylor has assumed command of this department. Gov. Watts is here. Four blockaders are in sight. All quiet.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Mobile, Sep. 10.—A special dispatch from Senatobia says the Memphis "Bulletin" of the 7th contains a report that Shelby, with four thousand men, is threatening Charleston and Cape Girardeau, Missouri. There are a large number of Price's men in Southern Missouri, who are apparently awaiting the arrival of their General. Memphis is filled with Arkansas rumors, but none of them are reliable.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION OF ATLANTA.

The following to the *Chronicle & Sentinel* will be read with interest:

Near Decatur, Friday Morning, Sep. 2, 1864.

The occurrences of Wednesday last have ended in what I intimated in my last night: be the fortunes of the day—the evacuation of the Gate City, and the removal of the forces left in the trenches to a point where they could be united with those who have been acting independently under Gen. Hardee, for the last few days.

Early on the morning of the 1st it was officially ascertained that the disaster on Wednesday evening was fully as serious as first reported, and that the force of the enemy on the Macon road consisted of five full corps of infantry, with a large force of cavalry. It was also known that a large force was south of the Chattahoochee, in the vicinity of the railroad bridge. Both of these were threatening the city, and as it would have been folly to attempt to resist both, an evacuation was promptly determined upon, while the forces of Generals Hardee and Lee should make an attempt to reach a point where they would be joined by those who might be withdrawn from the city.

The removal of all the supplies and ammunition that the transportation facilities of the army would permit commenced early Thursday, and was continued throughout the day. Large quantities of provisions were also distributed to the people, and at nightfall all on hand stored in the Georgia railroad warehouse, and cars on the track. Throughout the day, also the several bodies of troops, as they were withdrawn from the defences and filed through the city, were permitted access to the public stores. The rolling stock of the railroads, consisting of about one hundred cars, and six engines, was concentrated near the rolling mill before dark, and by that hour all the troops had passed through, with the exception of the rear guard, left to prevent straggling. And here I would mention a fact creditable to the State troops. Their withdrawal was accomplished in good order and without confusion or straggling. The regulars acted differently. The order was for the troops to mass in the vicinity of McDonough, and the wagon trains and all moved out in that direction. Previous to my leaving the telegraph office was also closed, and at dark the evacuation was completed, with the exception of the detailed guard before mentioned.

Of course great excitement prevailed throughout the day, but a moderate degree of good order was obtained. A few licentious citizens and soldiers embraced the occasion to display the wickedness of their nature, but the great mass of both classes acted with the greatest decorum. The citizens who had suffered from the malice of the enemy during the bombardment, looked on sorrowingly, and indulged in conjectures as to what would be their fate when once in the enemy's power; while the troops filed through the streets, with a steady tread it is true, but nevertheless with sorrow depicted on their weather beaten countenance.

As to the scenes that followed through the night I can only report second handed. The order was to burn only government property left behind, but this would necessarily involve the destruction of the Georgia depot, the rolling stock in the city, and the rolling mill. A gentleman who left the city early this morning informs me the depot was fired about 11 o'clock, and the cars, &c., an hour or two later. The explosion consequent upon the firing of the ordnance train took place about 2 o'clock this morning and was heard and felt to a great distance. There are various reports as to the burning of other property, but from the best information I can gather, no instance of great outrage occurred.

Whether the Yankees yet occupy Atlanta I cannot say, but presume the telegraph will inform you ere this reaches you. I only know that there was nothing to prevent their making an entry, as the evacuation was complete. Many citizen came out but thousands remained—some because they could not get away, but many from choice. At day break this morning the enemy had not made their appearance in the city, but there was nothing to prevent their doing it any moment.

I hear many reports of desertions by wholesale and of dissatisfaction and straggling. Some of this is inevitable, but it is to be hoped it has not prevailed to the extent reported. It must be admitted that the discipline of the army has not been so favorable during the last 30 days as previously; why it has been so is palpable. The police regulations of the camp have been much less stringently enforced, and it is to be feared that the undue license allowed has resulted deplorably in this emergency.

When you next hear from me I hope it will be from the vicinity of "the front," for which point I shall endeavor to make my way as soon as possible.

Rover.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Sept. 7.]

The Fall of Atlanta.

Thinking that a brief resume of the operations on the Georgia line may not be without its interest and use we subjoin an outline history, carefully made up from the various sources of intelligence at our command. Up to the 27th ult., the enemy's lines extended northeast and southwest, between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee, but on that day changed direction so as to reach from Sandtown to a point opposite to and between East Point and Fairburn. The 28th and 29th seemed to have been spent in preparations for an advance, and on the 30th six army corps in two heavy columns set out for Jonesboro.—Skirmishing between our outposts and the enemy's advance immediately commenced and continued during the greater portion of the day in the neighborhood of that place.

Wednesday's Fight, Aug. 31st.

To check the enemy's advance, Lee's and Hardee's corps were immediately detached by Gen. Hood, but, owing, it is said, to the guides losing their way, did not arrive in position till late in the day. In this way the attack which was to have been made on the morning of the 31st did not take place till between 2 and 3 o'clock on the evening of that day. The interval of leisure thus afforded them was taken advantage of by the enemy to throw up some earthworks, which were assaulted by our troops with only a partial success. The enemy's skirmish line was taken and a portion of Lee's corps captured the works immediately in its front. In front of a great part of Hardee's corps a dark gully intervened between it and the enemy's works, rendering the charge at this point abortive. Under these circumstances it was found impossible to attain the objects proposed, and our troops withdrew at nightfall to their original position and entrenched.

Thursday's Battle, Sept 1st.

On the next evening the enemy left his entrenchments and moved against our works in heavy force. Four successive and furious assaults were in turn met and repulsed, but on the 5th charge the force brought against Govan's brigade was so overwhelming as to force it back, thereby flanking those portions of the line which still stood firm. Under these circumstances—outflanked and in want of ammunition—Gen. Hardee was compelled to again withdraw, which he did in the direction of Lovejoy's, this side of Jonesboro'. Gen. Lee, who appears to have held the right of our line in this day's fight, also withdrew during the night towards Atlanta, for the purpose of forming a junction with Gen. Hood and the main army.

Friday's operation, Sept. 2d

The result of Wednesday and Thursday's fighting having been so unfortunate, Hardee's corps being cut off, and the enemy firmly lodged on the Macon road, it was evident that Atlanta must be given up, and accordingly, at 2 o'clock on Friday morning our army evacuated the place retreating southward, toward Hardee. Between nine and eleven o'clock in the day, that portion of the enemy still in position before Atlanta entered the city, and after leaving a garrison, pressed through on the track of our forces.

During the day it does not appear that any further hostilities than some skirmishing on flank and rear occurred.

Present position, losses, ect.

About one o'clock on Saturday morning, the third, Hood effected his junction with Hardee, and at last accounts our entire army was drawn up in line of battle before Lovejoy's, no whit demoralized, and but little weakened by loss of men or material.

In Wednesday's fight we learn that our loss was comparatively slight; and as on the succeeding day, we fought behind breastworks, this day's loss too was far from being anything equal to that of the enemy.

Since Thursday's battle, however, up to the present there has been no heavy fighting; though some rumors to the effect of an engagement having occurred on Sunday last were at one time current. Our present line is understood to extend from Lovejoy's to McDonough, this latter place having been probably chosen as a resting place for our right in order to permit the line, if necessary to be extended towards Covington, on the Georgia Road. Such is a brief and, as far as we can now tell, accurate account of the operations attendant on the fall of Atlanta.—Our entire losses amount to a little over four thousand killed and wounded; eight field pieces lost by Hardee; some seige guns left by Hood at Atlanta; from 5 to 8 locomotives; between 150 and 200 freight cars, and some ordnance, commissary and quartermaster stores destroyed.—The blow, though undeniably heavy, is by no means disheartening; and as to any fatal effect it may have, we can only say that we have, ere this suffered reverses trebly severe, and still live through it all.

To be Shot.—The Petersburg *Express* of Friday says:

Private Jas. Dana, of the 42d regiment N. C. Troops, will, we understand, be shot to death by musketry in front of his command to-day.

MUSIC—RARE CHANCE.

Will be sold at Towles', on Friday night, 16th inst., a large collection of Standard Sheet Music for Pianos and Guitars.

Purchases may be made privately, between now and the sale by application to P. McGOWAN.
Sep 12-m&fd

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 28-tf

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months $15.00
" " Three months 8.00
" " One month 3.00
Weekly paper, three months 3.00
" " six months 5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Headqrs 2d Military District, Dep't N. C and Southern Virginia, Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864.

All persons, non-residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C WHITING, Major General.

James H. Hill, Maj and A. A. General.

Aug 3-d&w6t

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

Secretary's Office, Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the coming winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. F. H. RUSS, Sep 3-d&wtd Secretary of State.

BILLIARD SALOON.

Will be re-opened, by the 10th inst., my Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-d1awtf S. E. HARRIS.

WOOD! WOOD!

Wanted to contract with some person to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

Constantly on hand and for sale.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON, Sept 8-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 per pound will be paid for all Lead delivered at

Sept 8-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

We have this day secured the services of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works, Aug 11-1m* Raleigh, N.C.

ESTRAYED,

From this place about two weeks ago, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

July 18 dtf O. S. CAUSEY, Alpha Woolen Mills.

NOTICE!

All persons indebted to the undersigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9 m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston, Albemarle, J. M. Bivins, Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders, Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson, " F. S. Carr, Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley, Concord, J. Reid, Enfield, J. Cohen, Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co. Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell, Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore, Halifax, O'Brien, Henderson, Wyche & Co. Lexington, J. P. Stimson, Address, July 25-dtawSwlm

Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill, Louisburg, J. Clifton, Marion, Wm. Wakefield, Pittsboro, J. Long, Raleigh, Williams & Haywood, " P. F. Pescud, Rockingham, J. P. Northam, Salisbury, Henderson & Lewis, Shelby, R. Fronebarger, Wadesboro, W. C. Bennett, Whiteville, E Haynes. Wilmington, Walker Meares & " H. McLin, " W. d. Lippitt, GEORGE W. DEEMS, Goldsboro, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wanted in every county in the Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO., July 30 w2m Kingwood, N. C.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE

I have for sale at my place, near Smithfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL MELLENS, Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OR MORE TIMES, OR LESS

One day	$2 00	One week	$12 00
Two days	4 00	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	6 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	12 00	One month	32 00
Five days	16 00	Two months	64 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, railroads and notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

The above article is used for the manufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON.
Sept 5-dt Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

This farm lies on the French Broad River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 75 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be well divided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed cornerib, capacity, 2,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 20 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address McK. JOHNSTONE, Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 75 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $300,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable situations in Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling, containing (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Aug 6-3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.

Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I am now prepared to exchange Cotton Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richmond, Hendersonville, Statesville, Rozboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

$200 REWARD.

Ranaway from the upper part of Wake county on Saturday last, two negro men, DOCTOR and SAM. Doctor is about 21 years old, five feet, eight or ten inches high, will weigh about 160, black, and a likely boy. Sam is about 20 years old, five feet six inches high, will weigh about 150, light or brown color, and a very likely boy. These boys came from Chatham county and will no doubt attempt to go back as they have relatives on my plantation, near River Bridge, Fort Barnwell settlement. Our militia officers and others are requested to look out for them and secure them if possible before they get below our lines. I will give a reward of $100 each for their return to me ten miles West of Raleigh, or confinement in jail so I can get them. My Post Office is Morrisville, N. C. T. E. OAKLEY.
Sept 6-d5t*

SHOES! SHOES!

I am manufacturing a superior article of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

July 22-dltawlow* GEO. ALLEN, Greensboro, N. C.

10,000 PIECES OF NEW MUSIC.

Just received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices. We have now become the

SOLE AGENTS

in North Carolina for Geo. Dunn & Co., of Richmond, Va., who are the largest and finest Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them from this State will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Music, Books, &c.

BRANSON & FARROR, Sept 6 dlw Raleigh, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I am now prepared to supply my work on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

"Verily, forbearance is a great virtue." Of course it is, and those persons who do not constantly misrepresent facts to keep the people in ignorance of their true condition should be beatified! Certainly? How dare a man tell the people that all promises of peace that have been rung in their ears for the last eighteen months are deceptive! Let us close our eyes, fold our hands, promise ourselves peace in ninety days, and be quiet! How long can such deception be kept up?—how long will it take people and rulers to ascertain that this war is a dreadful reality, and that the end is by no means near at hand?

Yes we thank God that notwithstanding the attempts of monarchists to establish "star chambers" and erect guilotines, the truth can yet be "circulated," and we hope the day will never come when the people will allow it to be suppressed by any earthly power. If the truth "encourage" the people, well; if it depress them we cannot help it; concealment and deception do not belong to the legitiment sphere of journalism.—We have no fears as to our record or the consequences of our course, now or hereafter.

Justice from one Quarter.

In his late letter to Gov. Vance, complimenting the gallantry of North Carolina troops, Gen. Lee says:

"If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those they have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, her defence may be securely intrusted to their hands."

He has no reservations, no exceptions, and not a word about tories and traitors What a rebuke to the Richmond press as well as to some of our own papers Gen. Lee has no doubt but those of our people who remain at home share the spirit of those they have sent to the army, and in this he is right. The Richmond papers could not notice the heroic bravery of our soldiers on the occasion referred to without a taunt about treason being crushed at the ballot box, also. They had better look after Pierpont's realm.

Deserters.—The Winston *Sentinel* learns that quite a number of deserters in Stokes county have availed themselves of the Governor's Proclamation and the order of Gen. Lee. The Home Guard of that county were also ordered into service, but this commendable action on the part of the deserters has saved them a vast deal of trouble. We are informed that some fifty thus voluntarily returned to their posts in the army. This is the right way and it is a pity many others now skulking from duty cannot be prevailed upon to adopt it. It is without doubt the last chance

Grant is building a railroad from the City Point road round to his left on the South of Petersburg. This looks as though he was in earnest in his campaign against Petersburg and Richmond, but he has more than his equal to contend with, and unless he can whip our army away his railroads and diggin will do him but little good.

Prices Falling—It is said that within a few days the price of corn in Columbia, South Carolina has declined from $25 to $12 a bushel.—Beef, bacon and other articles of prime necessity, have also declined considerable.

BELLE BOYD.—The Canada papers are lionising the famous Virginia lady Belle Boyd. She is described by the Kingston *News* as going about with a pistol in her skirt belt and dogged by two Federal spies—whose business it seems to be to watch her.

Belle Boyd, it will be remembered, was captured whilst running the blockade from Wilmington, on her way to Europe. Long captivity had very much impaired her health, and she was about recruiting it in the old world when she was re-taken by the Yankees. She is described as sitting very complacently on deck fanning herself, as she watched the effects of the shots before the boat surrendered.

Belle Boyd is a young lady of striking appearance, tall, and with dark auburn hair, and brilliant complexion On some occasions she wears a somewhat singular costume. A grey flannel dress, with a tightly fitting body buttoned up to the throat within large gilt buttons; the sleeves are like a man's coat sleeve, decorated with the insignia of her rank, that of a captain in the Confederate service We believe that she is the only regularly commissioned female officer in the Southern army.

DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS IN PETERSBURG.—A writer in the Christian *Sun* makes the following strong appeal to the people of Petersburg to attend the daily prayer meetings:

"Christians of Petersburg, of all denominations, male and female, citizens and soldiers, residents and refugees, one and all, we earnestly call your attention to the daily union prayer meetings, and invite you to attend. The meetings are held regularly, commencing a 5 p. m., and continuing one hour. The Clergy of all denominations attend. Prayers are offered in these meetings for a blessing upon our common country, for peace, the protection of our soldiers and their families, and a general revival of the work of the Lord. Come to the meeting. Held alternately at the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, on Washington street."

"Lastly."

The *Christian Advocate* devotes another column of us in its last issue, which is made up of a rehash of its former falsehoods. Our answer to the malicious attack of the Editor can be quite quick, as his puny effort at self-justification in his last will show. All that the Editor says about "condescension" in noticing us at all is characteristic and his assumed dignity is as contemptible as his falsehoods are malicious. What makes him better than other people? We know something of his prejudices, of his likes and dislikes, and we know that he is the willing instrument of those who have not "kept the law." Why did he descend from his stilts to notice us at all? We made no allusion to him or the large, respectable and influential body of christians to which he belongs Our remarks were not personal, but general, and of all the religious press and christian people of different names and sects, he is the only one that has winced. Why? Simply because he feels under obligations to defend certain unprincipled speculators who are cloaking their villainy under the garb of religion. There are speculators, extortioners and hypocrites in all churches, but their rascality is no argument against the religion of Christ.

All that the *Advocate* says about our making or intending to make an attack upon the gentlemen in charge of the different churches in this city, is unqualifiedly and absolutely false. We had no such thought and it is only the guilty that will come to such conclusion.

The Editor is exultant because we do not single out persons guilty of speculating, extorting and oppressing the poor, by name, and hold them up to the public. Such is not the mission of the press. It is our business to rebuke hypocrisy, corruption and fraud in general terms, but not to act as prosecuting attorney or common informer to satisfy the offended law; but we tell him again, that more speculating is done by church members, as far as our observation extends, than by other persons; and the largest fortunes that have been made in this State have been accumulated by that class. We know of one prominent church member having *five hundred barrels of liquor on hand at one time*; and we know of more than one preacher that has made a "good thing" in the apple brandy trade. The Editor knows that many of those who profess and call themselves christians have fallen into evil and been carried away by the mania for money, but he, like many others who claim to be "not of the world," so far from rebuking and condemning it, tries to make it respectable and honest. Speculation, as carried on by nearly all classes since the commencement of the present war, is neither consistent with religion or morality, and he who attempts to defend it is not "without sin."

Many persons of intelligence think, with us, that the unprovoked attack of the Editor of the *Advocate* upon us was conceived in malice and instigated by the devil, and that he had some fiendish grudge to satisfy, either for himself or others

His Pharisaic' allusion to our infidelity is characteristic. We thank God we have never insulted the cause of religion by hypocritical professions that we have not lived up to, or offended common intelligence by the self-righteous cry of the Publican. Every tub must stand, we are told, on its own bottom, and we have no desire to exchange bottoms with the Editor of the *Advocate*. We think it is very evident that we shall never be saved by his prayers, for his selfish, malignant soul no doubt revels in fiendish delight at the thought that when he gets to heaven his happiness will be enhanced by the knowledge of the fact that certain persons, whom he disliked in the flesh, are in hell.

We have a natural aversion to controversy and abominate the use of harsh epithets. We were taught, from infancy, to respect and reverence men who had been called to minister in holy things, and hence we deeply regret the necessity for what we have just said; but when gentlemen who have assumed the sacred office of the ministry, smite one cheek of an innocent person, they can hardly expect human nature to offer the other to a similar indignity. We entertain prejudice against no denomination and have no cause of quarrel with any minister, but when a man who has assumed the sacred obligations of the ministry so far forgets its high duties and sacred teachings as to apply "libeller" and "slanderer" to one who has never injured him, he forfeits all claim to that veneration which all well-bred persons naturally feel for ministers of the Gospel. Having been assailed harshly we have retorted with some severity.

We are done with the Editor of the *Advocate*, but we shall continue to speak of the infamy of speculation, extortion and oppression, whether done by preachers, church members, or sinners.

Well, the fall elections have commenced in the North, and the Republicans are sweeping everything. Grant, they tell us, is for Lincoln, the men in the Yankee army are for Lincoln and a vast majority of the people at home are for Lincoln, and his election is just about as sure as any thing can be which is two months off. These things being, so let us cease speculating as to what McClellan and the Peace Democrats will be likely to do, when they get in power, and prepare to defend ourselves against the war Lincoln is waging; and which he will wage for four years to come unless we can bring him to terms sooner by hard blows. There is not the slightest probability of Lincoln being defeated, and so all speculations and surmisings are worse than useless.

WAR NEWS.

PETERSBURG.

(From Petersburg Express of Friday.)

While digging and mining and fighting in front of Petersburg, Grant has not been idle in other respects. He has been grading the country in the rear of his works preparatory to the building of a branch railroad to connect his extreme left with the road to city Point, and thereby have a rapid and unbroken line of communication between all points of his army -and his main base of supplies. He is now busy at work laying the rails on this new track, and will ere long have it completed. From those portions of our works nearest this new road, and the noise of the falling iron as it is thrown upon the ground, can be plainly heard. We also have it from high authority that this new road is in rapid progress.

There seems to be but little doubt that Grant is receiving reinforcements, and that he is conveying them to his left. Where they come from or want the object of collecting them on our right can be, we are unable to state. He may probably contemplate an attack on our lines in that direction, or may be a further extension of his lines around the city. In either case, though he had the addition of the hundred thousand men he calls for, we predict his failure.

The enemy's batteries were again opened on the city yesterday morning, and for an hour or two night before last. One negro was injured and one or two houses struck.

From elevated positions around the city the trains on the City Point railroad can be distinctly seen, and the rattling of the cars and whistling of the engine heard.

HOW MORGAN WAS KILLED.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of Wednesday gives the following details of the death of Morgan:

General Morgan with his staff, had his headquarters at the house of a Mrs. Williams, in Greenville, and on Saturday night she determined to betray her guest and have him murdered. With this view she left her house at an early hour in the night and rode by an unfrequented unguarded way to Bull's Gap, a distance of fifteen miles, where the Yankee forces were encamped, and there informing the Yankee commander of her errand, a troop of cavalry was immediately detailed and sent under her pilotage to perform the cowardly work They entered Greenville undiscovered and before daylight surrounded the house in which their intended victim lay all unconscious of the danger that menaced him. By some means he was aroused before they entered the house, and running out into the yard attempted to make his escape, but the foe was around him on every side. Drawing his pistol he fired five shots at his murderous assailants who were firing heavily upon him, and at length a musket ball entered his heart, killing him instantly.

Gen. Morgan's men being aroused by the firing, soon rallied and drove the enemy from the town.

The husband of this Mrs Williams, who played such a conspicuous part in this drama, (and for which, if the facts be as stated, woman though she is, should be hung as high as Haman,) is a member of Burnside's Staff. She and her children, we learn, were immediately ordered to leave our lines, and she is now doubtless receiving from her Yankee friends the reward of her murderous treachery.

The body of Gen. Morgan was brought to Abingdon yesterday, where it was interred to await the time when the soil of his own loved Kentucky can receive into its bosom the remains of her gallant and heroic son.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

The New York "Herald" of the 7th instant was received last night. We make from it the following interesting summary of news:

FROM ATLANTA—WHEELER'S RAID.

The "Herald" contains the following dispatch from Nashville:

NASHVILLE, September 5.—The news from Sherman's army to day reports the loss of the enemy at three thousand killed and wounded. We captured two thousand prisoners, among them a brigadier general, (name not given.)

We also captured a large amount of material.

The army is in full possession of Atlanta

There are nearly four feet of water in the river at this point and it is rising.

General Rousseau telegraphs from Spring Hill, late on Saturday, that Wheeler's rebel force was across Duck river and had joined Roddy. Both were retreating towards Florence.

General Rousseau pronounces their raid a complete failure.

General Kelly, reported mortally wounded, died at Franklin yesterday.

General Haskell is also reported killed in a skirmish.

Considerable damage has been done to the railroad A large force is employed in repairing it, and will soon have it in running order again.

The damage done to the Chattanooga railroad by the rebels is also being rapidly repaired. Only one bridge has been destroyed—that over Stewart's creek, fifty feet long.

Colonel Spaulding was not captured, as reported. He is safe with his command.

Captain Price, of the Tenth Tennessee, was killed on Friday.

FROM THE VALLEY—SHERIDAN'S OPERATIONS.

The following dispatch contains the latest intelligence from Sheridan. It seems Early has not retreated so far as might have been supposed:

BERRYVILLE, Va. September 6.—The enemy are still in Sheridan's front, and, as far as can be seen, there are no indications of Early's retreat up the Valley at present.

The cavalry corps which left Biggun's store on Friday night have returned, having ascertained that the enemy was in strong force beyond the Occoquan.

Recruits and convalescents from the hospitals are arriving in great numbers almost every day, and are being rapidly sent forward to the front.

A heavy rain storm has prevailed since last night and still continues, making the transportation of supplies to the front very difficult.

It was expected the enemy would have attacked us in our position at Berryville yesterday, and preparations were made at the field hospital for the reception of one thousand wounded; but we were disappointed, and your correspondent holds to the opinion that the enemy have no idea of assuming the offensive, but will be perfectly content for the present with acting on the defensive and holding the Valley.

The prisoners captured in the fight on Saturday number some seventy-five.

Up to the time of writing this dispatch, there has been no fighting since Saturday; and, with the exception of little picket skirmishing, everything is perfectly quiet.

DEATH OF GENERAL MORGAN.

A dispatch from Knoxville on the 5th gives the following official report of General Gillem, relative to the surprise and killing of General John Morgan at Greenville:

BULL'S GAP, TENNESSEE, Sept. 4, 1864.

To General Tilson:

I surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning.

The killed are scattered for miles, and have not yet been counted, and probably number fifty or one hundred.

I have about seventy-five prisoners.

Among those captured are Morgan's staff, with one piece of artillery and a caisson.

The enemy's forces outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S CAMPAIGN—NO DRAFT.

On Saturday evening last a large crowd of the citizens of Auburn, New York, including several hundred volunteers who were waiting to be mustered into the service of the United States, congregated in the grounds adjoining William H. Seward's residence, in that city, and called for the Secretary to address them. In response to the invitation, Mr. Seward came forward and addressed the crowd at length. He announced that there would be no draft, as there were plenty of volunteers going to the war, and argued to show that the preservation of the Union depended upon Lincoln's re-election.

The stump oration which the Secretary of State delivered to his fellow-citizens of Auburn, New York, on Saturday evening last, is an important pronunciamento. He opens the Presidential campaign with the announcement that the salvation of the Union depends upon the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and that the war must continue until the rebels are forced to sue for peace. He intimates that slavery is no longer an issue of the war, and that the institution will not be interfered with after peace is declared.

He is severe on the radical abolitionists, and directly charges the delegates to the Chicago Convention, and the peace democrats generally with being aiders and abettors of the rebellion and supporters of Jefferson Davis. He also makes the welcome announcement that there will be no draft as the Union armies are being reinforced by volunteers as fast as necessity requires.

THE VERMONT ELECTION—INCREASED VOTE—LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

The Vermont election was looked to with interest. The Herald has received only meagre returns. It says:

The meagre returns of the Vermont election, which came to us last night by telegraph, indicate that the vote polled was larger than was ever before given, and that the Republican candidates have gained over the vote of last year.

The same two candidates ran for Governor at this election, and, so far as the result is known, the majority for the Republican ticket is even greater than it was last year. Vermont can, therefore, continue to claim what the radicals in that section consider a great honor—that she has never given a Democratic majority. The vote for Governor in the towns of Burlington and Rutland was as follows:

	Smith, Rep.	Redfield, Dem.
Burlington	884	328
Rutland	740	371

Returns from about one-seventh of the State foot up as follows:

	This Year.	Last Year
Smith	5,935	4,654
Redfield	1,945	1,551
Republican majority	3,990	3,103

A corresponding Republican increase throughout the State will make Smith's majority nearly twenty-one thousand.

The three Republican candidates for the Thirty-ninth Congress are elected by increased majorities.

The vote of forty towns for representatives to the Legislature has been received, and they all return Republicans but two.

The State Senate will probably be without a Democrat.

It will be seen that the returns, as far as received, all show a small increase in the Democratic vote.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK—DEMONSTRATIONS FOR M'CLELLAN AND PENDLETON.

The *Herald* says:

There will be a grand demonstration of the people tomorrow night at Union Square for McClellan and Pendleton. Immense arrangements have been made by the Committee. Among the speakers expected are Gov. Seymour, Gov. Parker of New Jersey; Senator Bigler, and a host of prominent men from all parts of the Union.

Arrangements are being made by the Tammany Hall General Committee to carry out the resolution of the Chicago Convention in regard to grand county ratification meeting for McClellan and Pendleton. The Committee of arrangements will be selected this evening at Tammany Hall.

THE MILITARY SITUATION A SIMPLE ONE—GRANT AND LEE.

Under this heading the "Herald" proceeds to show that the rebels have but one army—that of General Lee. It says:

The Confederacy has but one army left. Fifty general actions, skirmishes innumerable, and the hardships of three years of terrible warfare, have exhausted, have destroyed entirely, the ignorant but hardy population upon which the rebel leaders counted to overthrow the government of the United States. All that is left of that population now is the rabble of Hood's last thirty thousand and the one army under Lee. Nearly a million armed men have, in the three years of its career, fought the battles of the great rebellion, and we have destroyed all but the last tenth of that immense power. Putting down the rebellion is now narrowed to the question of beating Lee's army. It must be apparent to every reasonable person that, with our present power, it cannot be very difficult to destroy that one army. Writers in Richmond may refuse to see this, and politicians in our Northern cities blinded by party zeal, may refuse to examine the facts as they are; but no one disposed to use his eyes can deny that the government which has reduced the immense power of the rebellion down to what is left of it can, by only ordinary exertion, finish the business for that crippled remnant

With the military situation reduced to the simple issue in Virginia, we find that matters even there are in the position that we could desire. Lee can not, apparently, spare an effective force to strike for the Weldon road lest he should weaken his line at other vital points, and thus put himself even more completely within Grant's power. He is helpless, except for stolid resistance; there is no longer any offensive power in the army of Northern Virginia; it stands at bay, the only one of all the rebel armies that seems disposed to make the last ditch a bloody one. It is with the Government to do the rest. Give Grant the requisite number of men, and let him go in and finish it, and put the Confederacy out of its misery. Our war policy is the simplest that a government ever had: it is simply sending men to Grant.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

We append a copy of Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta, which we were compelled to defer yesterday by the demand upon our available space:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 4, 1864.

To Major-Gen. DIX, New York:

Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this department It is dated twenty six miles south of Atlanta, six o'clock yesterday morning but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, mentioned in my dispatch of last night

As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta; and on the 30th, had made a break of the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road—the right (Howard) near Jonesboro', the left (Schofield) near Rough and Ready, and the centre (Thomas) at Couch's.

Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro', and entrenched his troops—the rest within half a mile of the railroad.

The enemy attacked him at 3 p. m., but was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded.

Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro'; and, by the same movement, I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy entrenched in and around Jonesboro'.

In the night the enemy retreated South; and we have followed him to another of his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's station.

Hood, at Atlanta, finding me on his road—the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army—blew up his magazines in Atlanta and left in the night time, when the Twentieth corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the place.

So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won.

Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest.

Our losses will not exceed 1,200, and we have possession of over three hundred rebel dead, two hundred and fifty wounded, and over fifteen hundred well.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General."

A later dispatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night (the 3d), at 9 o'clock, states that the enemy destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery—most of them uninjured—and a large number of small arms.

Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

The Washington Chronicle of the 6th instant contains the following proclamation of Lincoln, ordering next Sunday to be observed as a day of thanksgiving for late successes at Atlanta and Mobile:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, September, 3, 1864

The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievement of the army under Major General Sherman, in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgement to the Supreme Being, in whose hands are the destinies of nations.

It is, therefore, requested that on next Sunday, in all places of public worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels who so long have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow, and, also, that prayer be made for the protection of our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field, who have so often and so gallantly periled their lives in battling with the enemy, and for blessing and comfort from the author of Mercies to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country; and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY FOR THE VICTORY IN MOBILE BAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Admiral Farragut and Major-General Canby, for the skill and harmony with which the recent operations in Mobile harbor and against Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan were planned and carried into execution. Also to Admiral Farragut and Major General Granger, under whose immediate command they were conducted, and to the sailors and soldiers engaged in the operations, for their energy and courage, which under the blessing of Providence, have been crowned with brilliant success, and have won for them the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THANKS TO GENERAL SHERMAN AND HIS ARMY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Major-General William T. Sherman, and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability, energy and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which under Divine favor has resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges and other military operations that have signalized this campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and entitle those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GOLD.

In financial reports of last Tuesday the "Herald" says;

The Gold market was less excited to-day than it has been for the past ten days. The opening quotation was 243, from which it dropped to 240¾, and then recovered, closing at 24 ¾

In foreign exchange there is some little activity in preparing for to-morrow's steamer. Bankers ask 109a109½ in gold for sterling, and francs are quoted at from 5,15¾ to 5,15 sight bills.

THE DISASTER IN GEORGIA.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel* concludes a review of the Georgia situation thus:

Will not the administration be at length induced by the urgency of the dangers threatening the Confederacy, to engage in earnest in an enterprise already too long and most unaccountably delayed? The nation expects it; a bleeding country demands it.—Georgia and the South have suffered enough already from the dilatory and inefficient policy of the administration. Red-tape-ism has nearly proved our ruin. The evil genius of the most wrong headed General in the Confederate army, has continued to blast the fortunes of the army of Tennessee. His ill-starred meddling with its organization was the prelude to the defeat of Missionary Ridge; and his recent interference, resulting in a change of commanders, against the wishes of both the army and the people, has been followed by the loss of Atlanta, and disaster to our arms. The obstinate attachment of the President to a luckless and incompetent General, we believe has been the fruitful source of the misfortunes which have attended the gallant army now defending Georgia, from the time he took command of it to the present hour.

It is high time that incompetency, that blind partiality and prejudice, proscribing our best Generals, and elevating the most incapable to supreme command, should cease to blight our hopes, and threaten ruin to our cause. The crisis demands a bold, original and effective policy. Without a moment's delay all the available strength and resources of the South should be brought to bear against Sherman.

It is a cheering feature in the darkness of the present situation that our glorious army remains intact—unimpaired in spirit and efficiency, unsubdued and unconquerable—confronting the foe, with the same calm defiance and unflinching resolution. The junction effected by Gen. Hood with Gen. Hardee, after his army had been cut in two by the enemy, was a masterly movement. Not until Sherman shall annihilate that brave and invincible army can he secure a foothold upon our soil.

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of the 8th says:

The most noteworthy incident hereabouts, on yesterday, was the landing of 600 Confederate officers, prisoners of war, on Morris Island. The Northern papers had already informed us that these prisoners were sent hither to be placed under the fire of the rebel batteries. Their debarkation was plainly seen by our lookouts. On landing, they were marched up to this end of the Island to the enclosure or pen lately erected, where they are now confined, under guard of about twenty sentinels.

The bombardment of the city was continued on Wednesday, 24 shells having been thrown from 8, a. m. to 6 p. m. Battery Gregg fired 30 and the Swamp Angel Battery 4 shots at Fort Sumter.

The weather was rather boisterous off this harbor yesterday, and the fleet seemed to be having a very rough time of it.

The same paper of Friday says:

During the twenty-four hours, ending six o'clock Thursday evening, sixty three shots were fired at Sumter, and thirty eight at the city.—Battery Simkins kept up a slow and steady fire on the enemy's new battery Wednesday night, firing twelve shots. Battery Wagner responded and fired eight shots at Simkins.

In the city one white man and two white children were wounded during the day; one child severely.

The Confederate prisoners on Morris Island have all been placed in the square stockade between Wagner and the Middle Battery, and guarded by four sentinels on each face.

No change of the fleet is reported.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the state of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our Soldiers, at the following times and places if Providence permit:

Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., Tuesday, Sept. 13th.
Black Creek, Wilson Co., Thursday, Sept. 15th.
Salem, Forsythe Co., Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Huntsville, Yadkin Co., Friday, Sept. 23d.
Yadkinville, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Sept. 24th.
Jonesville, Yadkin Co, Sunday, Sept. 25th.
Wilkesboro, Wilkes Co., Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
Rock Spring, Alexander Co., Sunday, Oct. 2d.
Taylorsville, Alexander Co., Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
Olin, Iredell Co., Sunday, Oct. 9th.
Statesville, Iredell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 11th.
High Point, Guilford Co., Thursday, Oct. 13th.

To all these places he has been kindly invited. On Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, Sept. 29th, he will preach at the church of any denomination to which he may be invited which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, Oct. 6th, at any church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all points of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God, who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprise. He relies upon the friends of the cause, to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.

☞ The Greensboro, Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Sept. 10-dtf